#### NEW YORK TO THE YUKON.

SCORES OF WOMEN AMONG THE ARMY OF GOLDSEEKERS.

BEAR HUNDREDS OF ARGONAUTS

Fifteen Hundred People Gathered at Stamford, Conn., to Bid a Party of Sixty-two Klondikers Farewell - News of New Strikes.

New York, Jan. 25.-At least half a dozen steamships are now on the way from this port to the Yukon, carrying goldscekers. A small fleet of sailing vessels has the same destination, and the same class of passen-gers. Among the steamers well known in these waters now making the long voyage around Cape Hern are the Cottage City and the Curacao, formerly of the Maine steamship line, which were purchased by Senator Perkins, of California, and associates, to form part of the fleet that the transportation company in which he is interested will operate between San Fran-cisco, or Scattle, and St. Michael's.

The steamer Morgan City has been fitted In the Erie basin for a trip to Alaska, and the Gloucester fishing schooner Neilie G. Thurston, which left here in December, is should be-in the South Pacific. She has fifteen passengers. The brigantine Harriett G., another Klondike vessel, is on her way around the Horn with about fifty goldseekers. The steamer City of Colum-bia, which left New York on December 17, has fifty vogagers, including twenty-five

The steamer Bligham departed for Seattle a few days ago. She carried no passengers, but has accommodations for 260 who will join the vessel at Scattle

The vessels still in port fitting for the trip to Alaska include the bark Agate, with staterooms for 120 passengers; the steamer South Portland, and the little pilot boat Actea. The latter will take a party of ten, including three venturesome women, who acclare they prefer the little pilot boat to the largest steamer.

Stamford, Conn., Jan. 25.—More than 1.500 people gathered about the railroad station last night to witness the departure of a party of sixty-two men bound for the Alaskan gold fields. The party included thirty-four members of the Alaska Mining and Trading Association, which is made up of Stamford, Norwalk and Portchester citizens; thirteen from South Manchester, four from New Haven and the others from various sections of the state. Before the departure the entire party was banqueted, and, through Mayor Bohannon, received the friendly wishes of those assembled.

The party left New York last night, 50-ling direct to Seattle by rail, and nope to reach that city by noon on next Saturday. A few days' stop will be made, and then the party will make their final start February 4, in the specially chartered schooner Moonlight. It is expected to reach Prince William sound, near Copper river, Alaska, the lest week in February.

All of the party have given up good situations or business interests to make the venture and are very confident of success. They take with them a steam snow sled and electrical appliances for digging and testing gold.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 25.—The steamer City of Topela has arrived from Alaska, bringing about forty passengers, two of wbom, F. E. G. Berry, of Seattle, and George Barrack, of Colorado Springs, having just returned from the Canadian gold fields. They left on December 13, bringing news of new strikes having been made on Hunker creek, the last at the beginning of December, when pans ranging from \$2.50 to \$7.50 were taken out. Mr. Berry went in to buy claims for a firm of Eaglish capitalists, and has succeeded in securing some good properties. of ten, including three venturesome wom-en, who declare they prefer the little pilot

#### HAS SIX HUNDRED REINDEER. Government Agent in Norway Will Embark His Cargo Early in

February. Madison, Wis., Jan. 25 .- J. C. Widstead, of this city, who was for some years in charge of the United States reindeer farms in Alaska, has received a letter from William Kjellman, who was some time ago sent over to Norway by the government to secure a herd of reindeer to

ment to secure a nerd of reindeer to be transported to Alaska. The letter is dated December 28, and is written from Alten, in Northern Norway.

Mr. Kjellman writes that he has gath-cred 600 horseloads of the neculiar moss upon which the reindeer feed, and expects in a short time to secure a sufficient sup-ply to last the animals during the trip. It will require 420 tons of this moss to supply the reindeer with food during their long trip. It will require thirty-seven to forty pounds a day for each ani-A special freight steamer of the Thing-valla line has been observed.

A special freight steamer of the Imngalla line has been chartered, and the animals will be shipped February 10 direct o New York. From there they will go to estite through Chicago, Madison and St. 'sau'. Including the people accompanying bem, there will be two long trains. A them, there will be two long trains. A less of 2 per cent by shipment is estimated as a result of the trip. There will be 600 rindeer in the herd. When the herd reaches Alaska it will be used for stocking the country and for transportation

### The Cause of Dyspepsia.

From the Republican, Scranton, Pa.

The most common of all human allments is deranged digestion; the most aggravat-ing disease, inherited by man, dyspepsia, The prime cause of dyspepsia is lack of vitality; the absence of nerve force; the loss No organ can properly perform its funcment demanded by nature, assimilation ceases, unnatural gases are generated; the entire system responds to the discord.

A practical illustration of the symptoms and torture of dyspepsia is 'urnished by the use of Joseph T. Vandyle , He Hickory St.,

In telling his story, Mr. Vandyke says: "Five years ago I was afflicted with a ouble of the stomach, which was very aggravating. I had no appetite, could not enjoy myself at any time, and especially was the trouble severe when I awoke in the morning. I did not know what the ailment was, but it became steadily worse and

1 was in constant misery.
"I called in my family physician, and he diagnosed the case as catarrh of the stomach. He prescribed for me and I had his prescription filled. I took nearly all of the medicine, but still the trouble became worse, and I felt that my condition was hopeless. I tried several remedies recommended by my friends, but without benefit After I had been suffering several months, Thomas Campbell, also a resident of this ity, urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink

ills for Pale People.
"He finally persuaded me to buy a box, and I began to use the pills according to di-rections. Before I had taken the second box I began to feel relieved, and after taking a few more boxes I considered my-neil restored to health. The pills gave me new life, strength, ambition and happiness," Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure dyspepsia by restoring to the blood the requisite conituents of life, by renewing the nerve ce and enabling the stomach to promptly and properly assimilate the food. These pills are a specific for all diseases having their origination in impoverished blood or disordered nerves. They contain every element requisite to general nutrition, to restore strength to the weak, good health to the alling.

The Paola Bank Patiture.

Washington, Jan. 25.—(Special.) The National Bank of Paola, Kas., whose failure was reported to-day, had a capital of \$50.—(60): surplus and undivided profits, \$12.5all; deposits, \$7,45.91. John B. Cunningham, the newly appointed bank examiner from Nebraska, has been designated to take charge at the bank.

#### TO SUCCEED JUDGE STRATTON. Several Candidates Are Already in

to Hear From.

Stockton, Mo., Jan. 25.—(Special.) The Twenty-sixth judicial district of Missouri. consisting of Cedar, Vernon, Barton and Dade countles, is one of the strongest Dem-Dade counties, is one of the strongest Democratic strongholds in the state, Judge Dan P. Stratton, of Nevada, has held the judgeship of the district for the past twelve years, and as his term of office draws to a cose the Democratic politicians in the district are arranging to press the demands of various candidates for his position.

All the counties in the district have candidates except Cedar, and, it is thought by many that it will only be a few days until she will be represented also, despite the efforts of some to keep Cedar out of the race.

The friends of Carl Timmons of Lamar

efforts of some to keep Cedar out of the race.

The friends of Carl Timmons of Lamar are arranging for a strong and united pull. Through professional courtesy the Earton county bar passed resolutions indorsing Mr. Timmons for the position, with but little hope, if any, of his nomination. This so enthused Mr. Timmons that he at once began his fence building and he has been at work ever since.

As soon as Colonel Edward P. Mann, of Greenfield, heard of the candidacy of Mr. Timmons, the judgeship bee began to buzz in his bonnet, but not until recent days were his intentions made known save to a few friends. Mr. Mann does not love Judge Stratton as he should, and it is said that the judge is not much in love with Colonel Mann, for reasons which they keep to themselves. It is safe, however, to predict that their grievances will be aired at the proper time.

It is not yet positively known whether Judge Stratton will be a candidate for reelection or not. It all depends upon how matters arrange themselves in Vernon county, Hon, Dan Gibson, of Nevada, wants to be judge, also, and it may be that Stratton will have trouble in quieting his home opposition. In case Judge Stratton does enter the race, there will be a warm time among the Democratis in the district. Colonei Mann is gathering his munitions of war, and at the proper time there is little question that he will open fire at Mr. Stratton. Mr. Mann has wanted an office for a number of years, and he will become somewhat desperate in order to succeed in his present engagement. He has some hot shot for Mr. Timmons also.

The Republicans are watching the circus and enjoying the fun, and they are not thinking much about placing their candidate. I'p till to-day there has been but one Republican candidate mentioned—Colonel W. M. Holland, of Greenfield.

#### MEMORIAL TO THE PRESIDENT. Trustees of American College at Harpoot Want Turkey to Pay

Damages. Boston, Mass., Jan. 25,-The annual meeting of the board of trustees of the Amercan college at Harpoot, Turkey, which is incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, was held in this city to-day. This is the college of which about two years ago the buildings, apparatus and personal property of the college teachers, valued at \$69,000, were destroyed by alleged mobs led by Turkish soldiers. A bill for indemnity was put in at once, but up to the present time nothing has been received. The trustees today authorized a memorial to President McKinley, calling attention to these conditions, and setting forth the fact that college work has been continued in rented quarters at greatly increased cost. It is declared to be very important that steps be taken at once to restore the destroyed buildings in order to provide for the 500 students now enrolled. It is represented that the future safety of the college and property in Turkey depends upon the assurance which it may receive from the United States government that it will protect American property and life in that empire. The president of the college is Rev. C. F. Gates formerly of Chicago. He is a graduate of Beloit college and of Chicago Theological seminary. buildings, apparatus and personal property

#### SEEKS TO DIE IN STYLE. forwegian Farm Hand of St. Paul Attempts Suicide at Palmer House.

Chicago, Jan. 25.-Hans Fossum, a Norwegian farm hand, who registered from St. Paul, engaged a room at the Palmer house last evening, and, after locking the door, glish capitalists, and has succeeded in securing some good properties.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan 25—Seventy men bound for the Kiondike arrived here to day. At Scattle they will be met by their own vessel. It is their intention to go up the coast to Copper river, on which stream they propose setting up trading posts, in the meantime prospecting for gold. They have a mutual understanding and are organized as the Alaska Mining and Trading Company, with D. T. Murphy as president. This is said to be the largest individual party yet taken out. Two carloads of provisions, clothing, etc., and a steam engine for crushing quartz have been sent ahead.

Is the vening, and, after locking the door, attempted to commit suicide by turning on the gas. Guests who detected the odor of the escaping fumes notified the cirk and the door to Fossum's room was broken open. He was stiffing on the floor in a dated condition and taken to the Harrison street police station. To-day an examination will be made as to his sunity. Fossum attracted much attention when he entered the hotel. He was roughly clad and carried an old-fashioned carpet sack. He asked to be given one of the best rooms in the house and was assigned to the second floor. Half an hour later his attempt at suicide was discovered.

at suicide was discovered.

When resuscitated Fossum told the hotel employes he did not want to live. "What is the use of living." he said, "when I am constantly followed by a strange man who has often threatened my life and is only waiting for a chance to kill me?"
Fossum became more rational at the police station and said he came from St. Paul four days ago and was on his way back to Norway.

#### IN FAVOR OF WHIPPING POSTS. Cleveland Judge, Denounces Cruel, Worthless Husbands and Saloons.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 25 .- Judge Ong, who has been hearing divorce cases, declared in an interview to-day in favor of the whipping post for cruel husbands. He said: "When a woman comes into court and appeals to me for relief, when she is doing all she can to support herself and children, has a good character, and a miserable creature in the shape of a man for a husband, I would give such a woman relief by divorce and order an injunction if there were not a word on the subject in a single statute of Ohio. I believe in establishing the whipping post for all such cowardly creatures as these husbands.

"The great trouble is, first, the saloon; then, back of it, are the wholesaler and the hrewer. The last two pose in the community as respectable, when, in truth and in fact, their wealth and their comforts are just so much taken from poor women and children through their drunken husbands.
"It will not do for the minister to say in his sermons anything against the wholesaler and brewer, for they both contribute to the church and the minister's salary." appeals to me for relief, when she is doing

#### CHILD LABOR IN NEW YORK. A Marked Decrease Within a Year

Shown by Factory Inspect-Albany, N. Y., Jan. 25.-State Factory Inspector Leary to-night submitted the

twelfth annual report of his department to the legislature.

The most interesting feature of the pa per is that dealing with the improvement per is that dealing with the improvement that has been made during the last twelve years in the education and protection of children in the state. The number of children employed in the state has decreased from 2.25 per cent of the total number of workers in 1896 to 1.78 per cent in 1897.

It is noted, too, that there has been a marked falling off in the number of illiterate children under 14 years of age that are commelled to work.

ompelled to work.
While the child labor laws of New York not as rigorous as those of som states, they are rigorously enforced, and only the best of results have accrued from

#### PLANS BEET SUGAR FACTORY. The Calumet Region, a Chicago Firm Thinks, Offers Great Ad-

vantages. Crown Point, Ind., Jan. 25.-W. T. San-ford, representing S. E. Gross & Co., of Chicago, was here to-day, figuring on a beet sugar factory in the vicinity of Lans beet sugar factory in the vicinity of Lansing, on the Indiana-Illinois state line. S. E. Gross & Co. own a large tract of land at that point, and beets of a high quality have been raised there. The money is in readiness, and Mr. Sanford says if sultable arrangements can be made a factory will soon be built. M. T. Hart, of the firm of Miller & Hart, of Chicago, who owns adjoining land, made experiments last fall with sugar beets, and finds the yield about sixteen tons to the acre, and sugar content above the average, it is thought sugar beets can be successfully raised over all the Calumet region.

The Paola Bank Failure.

FOUR HUNDRED OF THEM ASSEMBLE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

## TO DISCUSS CURRENCY REFORM

MANY OF NATIONAL PROMINENCE AMONG THE DELEGATES.

Governor Mount and Governor Shav Were Two of Yesterday's Speakers-Lunches, Dinners and Receptions for the Delegates.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 25.-Four hundred delegates were present at the Grand opera house to-day when Chairman Hanna, of the executive committee, called the monetary convention to order. This was an increase of 100 over the number of delgates that attended the first convention a year ago, and it was regarded as indicative of the interest which business men feel in the movement for a reform of the currency a national convention of one of the two great political parties, the various delegations being indicated by standards bearing the names of their various states. The private boxes and loggias were filled with handsomely dressed women, representing the wealth and culture of Indianapolis, and the hall was tastefully decorated with the national colors. Two governors, Governor Mount, of In-

diana, and Governor Shaw, of lowa, were the speakers at the afternoon session, Governor Mount delivered the speech of welernor Mount delivered the speech of welcome, and Governor Shaw spoke for more than an hour on the gold standard and the retirement of the greenbacks. His homely and forcible comparison of our financial system with the gradual growth of a pioneer's home, with the gradual addition of "lean-tas" and thatch roofs, which ought to be replaced, in our more advanced condition, by a new structure upon firm foundations and of harmonious architecture, caught the audience with great effect and brought forth round after round of applause. He spoke to an audience of substantial business men, who thoroughly appreciated his argument for an elastic currency based upon commercial assets.

The delegates, as Governor Shaw suggested, did not include many bankers, but included many men of large affairs and some of national prominence. Among those who arrived just before the convention met this afternoon was General Simon P. Buckner, of Kentucky, the gold Democratic candidate for vice president two years ago. There was also General Charles Tracey, of Alhany, who used to represent the Cleveland administration in the fight against free silver in congress. Iowa vied with Indiana for the honor of the largest delegation on the floor, and her representatives made an impressive appearance when they arose en mass to cheer Governor Shaw. There were about skry of the lowa delegation, and there were also strong delegations from Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois and Ohio, Pranklin MacVeagh, who was the Democratic candidate for United States senter some years ago, was among the Chicago delegates, with Mr. H. H. Kohlsant, of the Chicago Times-Herald, and Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, one of the members of the monetary commission, In the New York delegation were such men as William E. Dodge, Henry Hentz, expresident of the Cotton Exchange, and J. Harsen Rhodes. New York was represented altogether by a score of its most prominent business men, and many dispatches came from barades of trade in New York and delegations, promising their conditions of the con come, and Governor Shaw spoke for more than an hour on the gold standard and the

Hanna arose to introduce Governor Meunt, of Indiana, who was to deliver the address of welcome. As Mr. Hanna stepped forward to the front of the platform, he was greeted by a burst of applause, which continued for fully a minute, and which ceased only when it was obvious that the recipient was emharrassed by this cordial tribule to his personal popularity.

Governor Mount spoke briefly, His speech was appropriate to the occasion, and was an earnest plea for the maintenance of the gold standard, He showed that Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic party, held steady to the belief that the legal ratio of coinage should conform to the mercantile ratio of the metals, and he queried in this connection, how this attitude would compare with modern Bryenism, which insists upon 16 to 1 as the legal ratio, while the commercial ratio is 2, to 1.

legal ratio, while the commercial ratio is 25 to 1.

He quoted former Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle as maintaining that there was not a free coinage country in the world to-day that is not on a silver basis; that there is not a silver standard country in the world to-day that uses any gold as money along with silver; that there is not a gold standard country in the world to-day that does not use both gold and silver, and that there is not a silver standard country to-day that has more than one-third as much money in circulation percapita as the United States. He nictured the disastrous results which would follow from the free coinage of silver in this country, and asserted that capital would seek investment in this country only when assured of the soundness of our monetary system.

sured of the soundness of our monetary system.

At the conclusion of Governor Mount's address Chairman Hanna presented Governor Shaw, of lowa, to the convention as its permanent chairman. Governor Shaw delivered a strong address on assuming the chair. Unon the conclusion of the speech of Governor Shaw, Chairman Hanna requested the state delegations to select vice presidents and members of the committee on resolutions to be reported before the evening session. The convention then adjourned until 7 o'clock, when addresses were delivered to a large audience by Hon. C. Stuart Patterson, of Philadelphia, and Colonel Jacob L. Greene, of Connecticut, Mr. Patterson spake on behalf of the monetary commission as one of its members.

The delegates to the convention are oxidenced. pressing much gratification at the many courtesies shown them by the people of In-dianapolis. An elaborate lunch was given o-day by Chairman Hanna to the member of the executive committee, and to the heads of the committee of citizens who ave aided him in preparing for the recep ment delegates. A reception was given i

## SENT FREE TO MEN

The State Medical Institute Discovery a Remarkable Remedy for

ARE SENDING FREE A TRIAL PACK AGE TO ALL WHO WRITE.

dy are being distributed by the State Medical Institute, Ft. Wayne, Ind. It cured so many men who had battled for years igainst the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly premature loss of strength and memory weak back, varicocele, or emaciation of parts, can now cure themselves at home. The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effeet of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 13 First National Bank Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages will be complied with. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package, so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay. from years of misuse of the natural func

# the evening by the Commercial Club and the board of trade to all the delegates at Maennerchor hall, which was arrely at-tended. Many ladles were present, and a buffet lunch was served. Many of the del-egates have been entertained by members of the reception committe at the Columbia Club.

of the reception committee at the Columbia Club.

The executive committee was continued by unanimous vote of the convention today, and will be given power to add to its numbers. They held a meeting in the morning and resolved to prosecute the fight for currency reform to the utmost, and to make an effort to raise the necessary funds by impressing upon the business community the importance of placing the currency upon a stable basis.

A significant motion was made before the adjournment of the convention by Mr. Rhoades, of New York. It was that when the convention adjourned the adjournment be subject to the call or the chairman and not a final adjournment. Mr. Rhoades withdrew his motion at the time, but will renew it to-morrow. His purpose is to place it in the power of the executive committee to summon the representatives of the business community to exchange the summes time during the state of the business community to exchange the summes time during the second of the comment to the summon the representatives of the business community to exchange the summon time during the summon time during the summon time during the summon the representatives of the business community to exchange the summon time during the summon the representatives of the business community to the summon time during the summon the representatives of the summon to summon the representatives of the bus ness community together at any time dur-ing the fight in congress when their influ-

iness community together at any time during the fight in congress when their influence seems likely to be potent.

The following is the committee on resolutions, selected by states, to-night:
Arkansas—H. L. Remmel.
Connecticut—Joel A. Sperry.
Georgia—Rufus B. Bullock.
Indiana—H. H. Hanna.
Illinois—Franklin McVeagh.
Jowa—C. C. Nource.
Kannsas—C. V. Ferguson.
Kentucky—Thomas W. Bullitt.
Maryland—John M. Nelson.
Michigan—William H. Anderson.
Michigan—William H. Anderson.
Misnouri—C. J. Hubbard.
Mebraska—C. H. Palmer.
Massachusetts—Henry L. Higginson.
Missouri—C. J. Hubbard.
New York—W. E. Dodge.
North Carolina—C. H. Fogle.
Ohio—Dennison P. Smith.
Pennsylvania—John C. Bullitt.
Rhode Island—Rowland C. Hazzard.
Texas—M. I. Crawford.
Tennessee—A. S. Caldwell.
Virginia—William R. Trigs.
Wisconsin—F. H. Magdeburg.

#### TO MAKE SILK IN AMERICA rench Firm Forced by the Dingley

Law to Have a Factory in This Country.

New York, Jan. 25 .- Owing to the practical cutting off of certain branches of its American silk trade by the Dingley tariff the French firm of Duplan & Co. has deided to start a factory in this country. Duplan & Co. are among the oldest and best known manufacturers at Lyons. Mr. Cozzens of the firm of Cozzens, Elbers & Prankard, their American representatives, said to-day: "With the duty under the Wilson turiff at 45 per cent ad valorem, the French silkmakers could compete with wison tariff at 45 per cent and valorem, the French silkmakers could compete with our home manufacturers. Since the Dingley law has been in operation the duty has been 75, 80, and even 120 per cent, and the cheaper grades of French silks and even some of the more expensive, have been shut out. It is an unheard of thing for a French firm to start operations outside of France. Twenty years ago France controlled the American silk trade. Now 75 per cent or more of the silk used here is of home manufacture. The Lyons firms have been content to let this trade go rather than start outside of France. But with this last cut the Duplans have decided to take a new step. They are going to manufacture in this country, and nave purchased a plant at South Bethleiem, Pa., for that purpose. There will be 20 looms at first, and 400 or 500 soon if things go well. Several firms from Zurich, Switzerland, have come over here, but no French firm has ever tried it before."

#### WEDS HER FIANCE'S BROTHER. Miss McDonald, an Alabama Woman,

Figures in an Interest-

ing Romance. Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 25.-Miss Mc-Donald, of DeKalb county, Ala., is the heroine of an extraordinary romance that has just had a culmination in Boaz, Ala. Late Monday night, while a severe storm Late Monday night, while a severe storm was raging, a party of gentlemen arrived at Boaz in search of Miss McDonald, who, it was alleged, had been spirited away from her home in DeKaib county, Ala., to prevent her marrying Mr. Dressler, of the same community, Her cousin and the prospective groom were in the party, and were provided with a marriage license. Not finding the object of their search in town, they proceeded through the storm to Attalla, where it was thought she was left the night before, it being supposed that she failed to arrive there in time to catch the train. Early yesterday morning a second party arrived in Boaz, closely pursuing the first, and in search of the same young lady. In the party was Mr. Pruett, of DeKaib county, who said that the young lady in question had gone to Georgia a week before and had been married to the brother of the prospective to Georgia a week before and had been married to the brother of the prospective groom. The second party took the south bound train for Attalia, where they met the lady and her husband returning to their home in DeKalb county. The parties to the affair belong to the best families in that part of Alabama.

#### MALT COMPANY FORMING.

It Will Oppose the Trust and Have a Warehouse Located in

Chicago. Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 25.-Edwin A. Graff. a broker in malt barley, is forming a big company, to be composed of independent malt firms and Pittsburg brewers. The Independent malt firms claim that the American Malt Company, the big trust, is crowding them to the wall. The Pittsburg and nearby browers and distillers say the trust takes care of its own stock mem-bers first, and gives the others what is left. Very often, they say, they are compelled to accept an inferior grade of barley, and this injures their business. The Iron City Brewing Company, Wainwright & Co., Ober & Co., Ober Bros., Lutz & Son, the Gibson Distilling Company, A. Guckenheim & Bros. and Finch & Co. are among the Pittsburgers who will be in the new company. The intention is to erect a warehouse in Chicago, with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels of malt per annum. Depots for the collection of select barley will be established at different points throughout the West. The barley will be sent to Chicago, and the independents are assured of a constant supply. They fear that in the event of a shortage in the barley crop, under present condi-Very often, they say, they are com in the barley crop, under present condi-tions, they would be at the mercy of the trust, which would give them only wha its own stockholders could not use.

#### BITTEN BY A TARANTULA.

ames Hemmingway, the Victim, Sur vives, After Long Treatmentls in a Hospital.

Sedalia, Mo., Jan. 25 .- James Hemming way, a brakeman, has just been discharged from a railway company's hospital here after four months of treatment for a taranafter four months of treatment for a tarantula and was bitten on the tip of the middle finger of the right hand. He felt a sharp pain at the time but paid little attention to it and went on with his work. The bitten finger began to slough off with a kind of dry rot, no pus forming, and the hand and arm became tilled with pus, and were swollen to three times their natural size. Hemmingway was sent to the hosnital, where the finger was amputated at the first joint. Finding that the wound would not heal, the surgeons cut the finger again and again, making twenty-nine amputations. The final operation was performed nearly two months ago. The hand was spilt from the knuckle of the middle tinger to the wrist and the bones were taken out back of the knuckle to the wrist. For a long time Hemmingway's life was despaired of, the poison of the spider bite being so thoroughly infused into his system that it was almost impossible to overcome it. His recovery is considered almost a miracle. ula bite. On the night of September ! most a miracle.

#### SAYS STUDENTS WERE NOISY City Marshal of Eureka, Ill., Threat-

ens to Arrest Many Young Men. Eureka, Ill., Jan. 25.-There has been much excitement among the students of Eureka college to-day over the statemen made by the city marshal that ten of the leading young men of the school would be arrested to-morrow for disturbing the peace. screen devenings ago after a class ban-quet, it is said, these students per-sisted in giving their college yell and in decorating the town with their class colors. They were warned to be more quiet, but the marshal declares the warn-ing was not heeded. The number thus threatened with arrest includes several students for the ministry.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Drug-gists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c, The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

ACRIMONIOUS DISCUSSION OF THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

## TELLER ON HIS RESOLUTION.

AYS HE BELIEVES IN PAYING THE NATIONAL DEBT IN SILVER.

No Better Money Than Are Laborers-Vest Thinks Free Coinage Would Restore Silver's Value,

Washington, Jan. 25,-To-day's session of the senate was characterized by a heated, almost aerimonious, discussion of the financial question. For nearly four hours the Teller resolution was under consideration, the principal speakers being Mr. Allison, of Iowa; Mr. Berry, of Arkansas, and Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts. The sharpest col-loquy was at times indulged in between the advocates and the opponents of the reso lution, the debate often approaching bitterness. The feature of the discussion was speech delivered by Mr. Teller, author o the resolution, his statements calling out a suggestion from Mr. Hoar that he (Mr. Teller) ought to have them stricken from the record. In response to an inquiry b Mr. Spooner, Mr. Vest admitted that he thought the system of coinage referred to in the resolution meant the free and un-limited coinage of silver, that admission apparently giving satisfaction to the openents of the measure.

In opening the debate on the Teller reso ution, Mr. Allison reviewed the history of the Stanley Matthews resolution, maintaining that his purpose at that time was not in opposition to public interest or in derogation of the rights of public creditors. He insisted that the pending resolution gave the secretary of the treasury no morouthority under the law than he has now The secretary may now pay government ob ligations in coin. He held that there was no disposition on the part of the administration to evade the law, and declared that the Republican party had maintained that it ought to be the purpose of the gov-ernment to maintain the gold and silver money of the country at a parity. Mr. Tillman asked Mr. Allison whether he would say in terms that the bond obliga-

tion of the government were payable in silver.
In reply, Mr. Allison quoted the law, that the bonds were payable in coin; but that was not satisfactory to Mr. Tillman, who insisted upon an answer, yes or no. Mr. Allison declined to have words put

into his mouth.

In response to a question of Mr. Teller, Mr. Allison said he thought it would be proper for the secretary of the treasury to pay the obligations of the government in either silver or gold.

"But," declared Mr. Allison, "the secretary of the treasury, if he is an honest man, in reaching his decision as to action upon that point, must take into consideration existing conditions, one of which is that this government is pledged to maintain the gold and silver currency of the country at a parity." into his mouth. tain the gold and silver currency of the country at a parity."

Mr. Allison thought if it were the purpose of the advocates of the pending resolution to force a depreciation of one of the great moneys of the country, they ought to avow that purpose. He maintained that if the objects of the silver advocates were carried into effect, it would be impossible to maintain the parity of gold and silver coin. "If I were assured," said he, "that the resolution would strengthen the credit of the country, I should certainly vote for it."

of the country, I should certainly vote for it."

Mr. Berry, Democrat, of Arkansas, in an extended speech, declared that the pending resolution was precisely the same as that for which the senator from Iowa (Allison) voted twenty years ago. If it was not a violation of public faith then, he maintained, it could not be such now. One of the reasons why Mr. Berry was desirous of the passage of the resolution was that it would disprove the charge brought in 1896 that the Democratic party was composed of repudiationists and dishonorable men.

Mr. Aldrich, of Rhode Island—"Do you desire to take from the secretary of the treasury his discretion to pay government obligations in either gold or silver?"

Mr. Berry—"The trouble is that the sec-

Mr. Berry—"The trouble is that the secretary of the treasury has turned over the government option to the bondholders."

Mr. Aldrich—"Would the passage of the resolution by the senate and house of representatives operate as instructions to the secretary of the treasury."

"It would," replied Mr. Berry, "but I am satisfied, in view of the recent actions and words of the secretary of the treasury, that In the course of his remarks, Mr. Berry said that the country had before it the spectacle of a secretary of the treasury who wanted to redeem silver dollars in goid and firmly to fasten the goid standard upon the country, yet the president had not the nerve to "kick him out of the cabinet."

In conclusion, Mr. Berry made an appeal for the passage of the resolution on the ground of public interest.

Mr. Teller, of Colorado, followed in an extended speech in support of the resolution. He declared that it was a question of law which he would endeavor to discuss, he would not obey the instructions,"

Mr. Hale, of Maine, said that when the present law was put on the statute books the silver was about twice as valuable as it is now, and Mr. Aldrich interjected to incuire whether, in view of the fail in the price of silver, the senator from Arkansas (Berry) believed the government ought to take advantage of its creditor and pay him in the cheaper metal.

Mr. Berry replied that he was as much in favor of maintaining the honor of the country as the senator from Rhode Island, but he held that the bondholders ought to be willing to live up to their contract and accept coin in payment.

"Well," inquired Mr. Feraker, of Ohio, "does this resolution mean the same now as it meant twenty years ago?" Mr. Berry—'The trouble is that the sec-etary of the treasury has turned over the

"does this resolution mean the as it meant twenty years ago?" "Being a question of law," replied Mr. eller, "it can mean nothing else," "But, was not the resolution of twenty

#### CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

A Pleasant, Simple, but Safe, Effectual Cure for It.

Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable The usual symptoms are a full or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a forma-tion of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs and difficult breathing; headache fickle appetite, nervousness and a general played out, languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth.

stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has a time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of

the stomach.

To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do, and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhau normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harlanson the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet, composed of Diastase, Aseptic Pepsin, a little Nux, Golden Seal and fruit

acids.

These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and, not being a patent medicine, can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular meals. thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

Mr. N. J. Booher, of 2710 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom, passing backward into the throat, reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach, Medical authorites prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of stomach without cure, but to-day I am the happlest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, I cannot find appropriate words to express my good feeling.

I have found flesh, appetite and sound rest from their use.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation as well as the simplest and passes to reparation remedy.

preparation as well as the simplest and ricst convenient remedy for any form of in-digestion, catarrh of stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn and bloating after meals.

Send for little book, mailed free, on stomach troubles, by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. The tablets can be found at all drug stores.

# HEATED SENATE TALK THIS IS THE BOTTLE.



years ago," persisted Mr. Foraker, "passed to meet a state of affairs existing then that

Mr. Teller—"I will strike that out of my speech."
"If I were the senator," said Mr. Hoar,
"I would have the entire speech stricken from the record."
Following Mr. Hoar, Mr. Rawlins, Democrat, of Utah, spoke in support of the resolution, taking occasion to reply to some statements made by Mr. Hoar concerning the denosits in savines honks.

HYPNOTISM HURT HER HEALTH

Toronto Girl Is Awarded \$150 Dam-

ages by a Jury for Injuries

Sustained.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 25.-Judgment was

given to-day in a case here, involving the attempted use of hypnotism to discover a theft of jewelry. Lucy Dudley, a 16-year-

old girl, was a domestic in the family of

R. R. Noble when several hundred dollars'

And this is the United States Government stamp of whiskey in America. approval of the best

The guarantee of the government upon the stamp over the cork of each bottle of

## 0. F. C. WHISKEY is as follows:

"Bottled in bond under the supervision of the United States Government. 100 per cent proof."

You can secure this superior whiskey from all reliable dealers.

proposition that this resolution involved a question of law, and urred that the hour so with the many to a upstion of honor, "This is not a question of law," said he, "It is a question of the violation of the public fair. "Shylock," declared Mr. Hoar, "had the law on his side for a good while, but no body supposed that Shylock, without degradation of the rights of Antonio, could take the pound of flesh."

Mr. Teller contended that he had quite as much regard for the national honor as had any of the members of the source.

Tam gettling fired shouted Mr. Teler, "They are no more inonest, they are no more strenuous in up-he holding the public honor, than I am. I want to say here and now that I believe in paying the debts of the government in silver, even if that is the cheaper metal. The government has the right to the difference, according to its contract. The silver doilar, which the gentleman from lowa (Allison) says is as good as the gold doilar, is paid to the mechanic, the artisan sind the laborer in liquidation of oblice and the laborer in liquidation of oblice the population of the contract of the creasury is now bound by law to recard the interest of the people, but that the bound the same money. The secretary of the treasury is now bound by law to recard the interest of the people, but that department has been making laws to suit likelf for twenty years."

Mr. Teller held that there could be no degradation in paying the bills of the government in silver.

Mr. Fairbanks arose and endeavored to propound a question to Mr. Teller.

"Sit down," cried the Colorado senator, Tye been badgered enough."

Mr. Richardson, Democrat, of Tennessee, addiced some figures and financial authority."

Mr. Richardson, Democrat, of Tennessee, addiced some figures and financial authori-

propound a question to Mr. Teller.

"Sit down," cried the Colorado senator,
"I've been badgered enough."

As Mr. Fairbanks sat down Mr. Teller

adduced some figures and financial authorities to prove that prosperity had not yet As Mr. Fairbanks sat down Mr. Teller said he would answer the question to-morrow, but he did not desire to be interrupted appeared. ties to prove that prosperity had not yet "if prosperity has not returned," asked

row, but he did not desire to be interrupted new.

Mr. Teller declared in conclusion that he had seen the national treasury robbed—a transaction the most disgraceful ever accomplished by a national administration. In view of that fact, he thought that the aurogation to themselves, by the opponents of the resolution, of all honesty was not warranted by facts.

Mr. Hoar replied to Mr. Teller in a speech in which he deplored the "remarkable edin which he deplored the "remarkable edin that the question was not one of legal power, but of honor and good faith. He would not say that the senator from Colorado 'had squirmed' out of the question, and he had ordered the senator from Indiana.

Mr. Teller—"I will strike that out of my speech."

"If I were the senator." said Mr. Hoar.

"If I were the senator." said Mr. Hoar.

"If I were the senator." said Mr. Hoar.

Stone's gubernatorial boom.

"I am glad to have the indorsement of ocrat, of Utah, spoke in support of the resolution, taking occasion to reply to some statements made by Mr. Hoar concerning the deposits in savings banks.

Mr. Hale, of Rhode Island, declared the debate during the day had settled the fact that it was the desire of the nevocates of the resolution to bring the country to a silver basis and to make the payment of all debts, public and private, in silver, which was now worth less than half of what gold is worth. He was willing, he said, to have the people of the country pass upon that proposition.

"It was voted down in 1896," declared Mr. Hale, "and I have no fear that the American people will now take the back truck upon it."

Mr. Vest, of Missouri, insisted that the Majne sanutage, and silver insisted that the Indian. He declared the wool-raising industry, and other examples of what the Dingley law had done.

Mr. Dockery, Democrat, of Missouri, in discussing the cottomial strike, contended that the strike had been urged by the operators in order that they might dispose of the resolution to bring the country to a lord that the strike had been urged by the operators in order that they might dispose of the resolution to bring the country to a lord that the strike had been urged by the operators in order that they might dispose of the resolution to bring the cottomial strike, contended that the strike had been urged by the operators in order that they might dispose of the resolution to bring the cottomial strike, contended that the strike had been urged by the operators in order that they might dispose of the resolution to bring the cottomial strike, contended that the strike had been urged by the operators in order that they might dispose of the trouble was we were enormously over-producing in this country, and, in the face of that fact, the Republican party was restricting and narrowing our markets.

"It was voted down in 1896," declared Mr.

Mr. Democrat, of Arizona, made an attack on the present system of educating the cottomial strike.

Mr. Smith, Democrat, of Arizona, made an attack on the present system of educating the Indian. He declared that the Carlisle and Hampton schools were a mistake, that an Indian could not be civilized by teaching him to read and write and sing a psalm. The Indian, he said, must receive an industrial education, but it must be given him in the vicinity of his home, not in the East. In this bill he said \$2,500,000 was wasted.

ican people will now take the back track upon it."

Mr. Vest, of Missouri, insisted that the Maine senator's remarks had placed the advocates of the resolution in a false light. "We are not monometallists," said ne. "but bimetallists, While I don't care to discuss the question at this late hour, I think I can demonstrate that the free coinage of silver would raise the price of that metal to its former value, I maintain that the onening of the mints to the free cointhe order. Mr. Walker, Republican, of Massachuthe opening of the mints to the free coin-age of sliver would not be in violation of Mr. Walker, Republican, of Massachusetts, agreed with Mr. Smith that the present policy was unsatisfactory, illogical and impracticable. He moved to strike out the appropriation for the Carlisle school, Without voting on the amendment, the committee rose and, at 5:25 p. m., the house the public honor.

Mr. Allison asked Mr. Vest whether he thought the Bland-Allison act in substantial compliance with the concurrent resolu-

#### FOR AN INTERNATIONAL BANK Mr. Butler Introduces a Bill on the Plan of the International Amer-

thought the Bland-Allison act in substantial compliance with the concurrent resolution of twenty years ago.

"This is no financial kindergarten," said Mr. Vest. "The senator from Iowa ought to know what the Bland-Allison act meant, because he framed it himself."

"I want it understood," declared Mr. Allison, "that the resolution of IsS, did not mean the free coinage of silver, as the senators from Colorado (Teller) and from Missouri (Vest) have both said that this resolution means. I want an answer to my question, and if it requires a financial kindergarten to obtain an answer I would like to have the senator from Missouri open such a school now."

Mr. Vest did not deem it necessary, he said, to extend the colloquy further at so late an hour, but he asked that an amendment to the resolution, offered by Mr. Lodge, earlier in the day, be read for information. The senate then, at 5:45 p. m., adjourned. lean Conference. Washington, Jan. 25.—Representative Butler, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to-day to incorporate the International American bank in accordance with the recommendation of the International American conference. It authorizes a capital stock of \$5,000,000, and names as commissioners to receive the substriptions of stock, Secretary of the Interior Bliss, T. Jefferson Coolidge, of Massachusetts; Andrew Carnegie, of Pennsylvania; John G. Hanson, of Georgia; O. R. Flint, of New York; Enoch Pratt, of Baltimore; H. G. Davis, of West Virginia; P. D. Armour, of Illinois; M. M. Estee, of California; James S. Clarkson, of Iowa, and C. H. Turner, of Missouri. ommendation of the International Ameri-

A Call for a Columbia Pastor.

Columbia, Mo., Jan. 25.—(Special.) Rocheport, Ashland and Dripping Springs
churches have called Rev. Mr. Ernest
Thornquest, of Columbia, as their pastor
for the coming year. Mr. Thornquest is a
Canadian by birth and is a successful evanrelist. He will account for gelist. He will accept the call and make

worth of jewelry was stolen. Noble called in the services of a hypnotist to work on A woman who is weak, nervous and the services of a hypnotist to work on Lucy and if possible discover the wherea-bouts of the jewelry. The result was that Lucy's health was affected, and her father sued Noble for \$3,000. The jury awarded \$150 damages.